

Remnants Remnants Remnants

Our Semi-annual Remnant Sale of Cottons, Linens, Draperies, etc., will begin next Friday, March 1, at 5 o'clock.

Thousands of choice lengths of all kinds of wash goods at a fraction of their value; get down early for the best goes first.

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Bridge and Beach Stoves for Coal or Wood.
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Are you bothered with the dandruff scale? If you are a sufferer seeking relief, try

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Their hard-cutting surface and perfect temper give them a lasting quality

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.
Agents for Hawaiian Islands.

THREE NAVAL CANDIDATES TAKE PROMOTION EXAMINATION

Reception to Colonel Rogers---Captain Hannum of Engineers Coming---Con- gressman Kahn's Seven Preg- nant Words

Ensign D. S. H. Howard of the U. S. S. California, Ensign Frank D. Pryor of the U. S. S. South Dakota and Ensign K. B. Horner of the U. S. S. Colorado appeared before a board of naval officers yesterday for examination for promotion to the grade of lieutenant, junior grade.

Lieutenant Commander Z. E. Briggs of the U. S. S. California is president of the board.

Ensign Pryor is a graduate of the Naval Academy, class of 1905, and has given continuous and most creditably marked service ever since his entrance in the navy. His intelligence and devotion to assigned duties have won for this popular young navy officer the confidence of his superiors, the respect and love of the juniors, with the unbounded admiration of the sailors on board any ship upon which he has been serving. Coming from an old and distinguished family of Texas, whose father and grandfather have been leaders in professional and intellectual circles, a brilliant career was predicted for Ensign Pryor when he left the Lone Star State for Annapolis, and that he is truly fulfilling the cherished wish of his family, friends and state has been clearly illustrated by the advancement in grade and work satisfactorily accomplished by Ensign Pryor.

Being a member of the officers' line of the U. S. S. Wisconsin, Ensign Pryor made the historical journey around the world with the Atlantic fleet. The U. S. S. Wisconsin was, during that maneuver, commanded by Captain Frank M. Beatty, who is now commander of the naval yard station at Washington D. C. Captain Beatty has relatives in Honolulu.

Ensign David S. H. Howard, another one of the candidates for a lieutenancy in the United States navy, is a member of Rear Admiral Chauncey Thomas' personal staff, discharging the duties and honors as flag secretary to the commander-in-chief aboard the U. S. S. California.

The third naval officer "going up" for these examinations is Ensign Horner, whose name is the first on the list of Ensigns aboard the U. S. S. Colorado.

The rank of a lieutenant in the United States navy corresponds with the grade of a captain in the United States army and is a much desired official position.

Only the officers of Colonel Rogers' immediate command were present. It was an occasion to become acquainted with each other, and the opportunity was not lost.

Major Ernest V. Smith, Second Infantry, became a member of the line at Schofield Barracks on Saturday. He will command the Second battalion of his regiment.

Engineer Captain Coming.
Fort de Russy, the home of the corps of engineers of the U. S. Army for the Department of Hawaii, will, about the 12th of March, welcome to its reservation Captain W. T. Hannum, who will be in command of Company I, Third Battalion, Corps of Engineers. Lieutenant Cleveland C. Geo, Lieutenant J. R. D. Matheson and Lieutenant Frank S. Beeson are all serving with Company I and will come for station here. The Thomas is scheduled to leave San Francisco on the 5th of next month.

Seven Words Salvation.
A few little words—just seven—wins a just and equitable fight for a large number of army employees.

It all happened by the timely wisdom and kindness of Representative Kahn of California, who, on February 12, saved the jobs of thousands of civil service clerks and employees of the U. S. Army by an amendment of just these few words to the Hay bill now before Congress for discussion and passage.

Representative Hay of Virginia, chairman of the Military Affairs Committee and in charge of the army appropriation bill on the floor of the House, told Representative Kahn on the above date that he would accept the amendment which means the House will adopt it.

be taken by enlisted men. The Kahn amendment, however, will add to the list of those exempt from the provisions for displacement, by inserting the words, "and all civil service clerks and employees."

This will place among the exempt "civil engineers, superintendents of construction, inspectors of clothing, clothing examiners, inspectors of supplies, inspectors of animals, chemists, veterinarians, freight and passenger rate clerks, employees of army transport service, employees of the harbor boat service, clerks and such other employees as may be required for technical work."

Congressman Kahn is being congratulated for winning this great victory for the army civil service clerks and employees, many of whom have given the best years of their lives, with faithful, intellectual work, in the running of the governmental official desk routine of the army. Practically the business machine of the land service is in the keeping and being daily discharged by this splendid corps of civilian attaches of the army of the United States.

It is a well recognized fact that the training for a successful field officer—one versed in tactics and in the art of war, drilling, maneuvering, etc., of troops and men, is not often considered a good business "man." West Point does not educate her cadets for a continuous clerical or desk position or details. The duties of an active line army officer on the contrary, seems rather to tend in an opposite course from the necessary business methods that have to be employed in running the vast machinery of the land forces of Uncle Sam's army family.

The officers and a large majority of the enlisted men are no doubt ably qualified experts, as far as book knowledge is concerned, to do any and all clerical work connected with their various departments or corps, but they could not be in the field, on hikes and drilling when officer duties were calling or waiting to be done.

So the army officer has his place to fill and the government clerk of the army has his duties to perform. One with men, for the protection of life and property and duly upholding the dignity of Old Glory and all that it stands for, and the army clerk to deal with the paper, records and preparation for the even running of this huge organization. As some admirer of the modest government clerks has asserted, they are the brains of the government, with their high education and patient desk work accomplishing mighty things that never are known outside of the office walls.

Representative Kahn has conferred a great favor not only on this magnificent body of clerks but on the army itself, in being the happy possessor of these business men associated with it. Working together, the army man and the civilian, they make a most successful team, both needing the other properly to round out the affairs of the home government, each for the other and both for God.

Congressman Kahn visited Honolulu several months ago, and the many people here who heartily enjoyed his stay and companionship will be glad to hear of this recent glorious victory won by Hon. Julius Kahn in the capitol at Washington, D. C.

Gen. Ainsworth's Work.

There is a general feeling among the service in the mainland, and those who know about matters military, that the Hay report and bill are admittedly based on data supplied by the late Adjutant General of the United States army. The military critics of Major General Fred C. Ainsworth, now retired, broadly intimate that he inspired if he actually did not write those portions of the report attacking the various statements made by Secretary of War Stimson and of the chief of staff, Major General Leonard Wood, in their hearing before the military committee of the House. Personalities of the most uncompromising character abounded in the report.

From official letters in answer to inquiries of army affairs made by the Secretary of War of the then acting Adjutant General, the same unfriendly spirit and language are evident which are plainly displayed in Representative Hay's report, hence the belief by many that Mr. Hay drew his subject matter from the overworked head of the Adjutant General's office at Washington, D. C.

A word of a personal nature must be added to the above, in reference to Major General Fred C. Ainsworth.

Much, very much, of the present most excellent routine system now prevailing in the adjutant's depart-

PALAMA SETTLEMENT MEETING AND PUBLIC WELFARE EXHIBIT

Last night the opening of the Public Welfare Exhibit at the Palama Settlement occurred. There was a large attendance of people of several nationalities, although the booths were not thronged at one time. This was because the center of interest was the annual meeting of members of the association in the chapel, followed by addresses on the work and on the tuberculosis campaign. The people visited the exhibits in the gymnasium in more or less scattered groups before, during and after the exercises in the chapel.

James A. Rath, superintendent, presented his report, the statistics of which were legibly displayed in large placards on the walls.

During 1911 the total number of patients treated by the settlement nurses and dispensary was 11,062, representing 7600 different individuals. Over eleven thousand different visits were made in connection with the treatments as well as 15,670 social calls paid by the nurses. The number of children treated was 1603, and of babies 74, while 2765 bottles of milk were supplied from the milk depot.

Ninety-four students were reached in the night school, which had an average attendance of 44. The Japanese led with 34 students, while there were one each of Russian and Hindoo. The number of inspections made in public schools in the short time this system has been established was 2475.

J. R. Galt, president, followed with an interesting address. He related the history of the settlement, which started in 1896 under the name of Palama Chapel, founded by Mr. and Mrs. P. C. Jones. In 1905 Mr. Rath was put in charge, and the following year the settlement was incorporated. It is doing extensive work in district nursing, conducting of free dispensaries, medical inspection of schools, etc.

Mr. Galt made an earnest plea for assistance to the Pa Ola day camp, which needs \$4000 to bring it up to its normal capacity. With a capacity of twenty-five patients, its presently available means will not take care of more than twelve. A settlement house on the grounds was also needed, for, although at first it was not deemed well to have the workers shut up there, investigation of the practice elsewhere and experience showed them that the head worker and some nurses ought to reside on the premises. There would not be much trouble, the speaker thought, about acquiring the additional land necessary.

In conclusion he tendered the thanks of the directorate to Mr. Rath, the members of the staff and especially, William A. Bowen, auditor, who gave very valuable assistance free, purely for love of the work.

Former Governor George R. Carter was then called on to deliver an illustrated lecture on tuberculosis and its causes. He stated that in the ten years following annexation there had been 3328 deaths from tuberculosis, eighty per cent of which could have been prevented. He also presented the following figures for the consideration of the statistically inclined:

Island.	Av'g. Deaths per annum.	Deaths in 1911.
Hawaii	66	73
Molokai	48	38
Kauai	37	49
Oahu, outside city	24	27
Honolulu	158	195

He made some comparisons between Hawaii's expenditures for leprosy and for tuberculosis. With 68 deaths from the former disease the last year, he said, the government had appropriated \$300,000 for the biennial period. With 382 deaths from tuberculosis in the same time, only \$52,000 had been appropriated.

By an electric stereopticon the tuberculosis germ in different phases was shown. Views of tenements in New York and Honolulu were shown, and unexpectably had as the home institution in it was seen to have a counterpart in the great metropolis. Some of the squalid local tenements could be seen in the moonlight close to the settlement by the audience as it dispersed to view the exhibit or take the cars. And a hideous sight of disease and misery breeding nurseries they made, both in shadow and substance. Mr. Carter's address was a fine effort of plain talk in fluent phrase and held the close attention of the audience from first to last. A goodly number of settlement children, quiet and well-mannered, attended the lecture.

Public Welfare Exhibit.

Everything is well arranged for the Public Welfare Exhibit on the ground floor and in the galleries of the gymnasium. On entering the visitor is ushered into a cloak room, with flag-draped entrance, where outdoor impediments may be shed.

One of the first exhibits is a model tenement room, in charge of Mrs. Waterhouse.

The table in this model room was set for dinner for a large family and contained a shining array of dishes: the screened bed was as white and cozy as one anywhere. Tables, cabinets, pictures and mirrors and all the dainty touches to a home were present. Every article was labeled with its price; a cabinet cost \$1.72 (and was a good looking cabinet at that), a washstand cost 85 cents and with the exception of the bed and dishes everything else was in accordance.

At the end of this lanai was a different room, prepared by the head nurse of the settlement in exact duplication of a room from which a dying tubercular patient had been taken not long ago. It measured not much more than a few feet by five; the floor was covered with dirty clothes just as in the original; on a box at the head of the broken bench which served as a bed was a squareface of gin and bottle of dago red, just as they were found when the nurse of the Palama Settlement entered his filthy den and took him away.

Upstairs is a kindergarten booth where playthings and books—including a library loaned by the Crossroads Bookshop—suitable for the children are displayed, also a great variety of playthings and pictures made by the children. Miss Sturgeon and Miss Jones were in attendance to explain things, and this booth was always the center of interested examination.

There are also manual training exhibits in three booths respectively of Kamehameha Schools, the Royal School and other public schools; a Board of Health booth, showing things from the mosquito campaign, the pure food crusade and the pure milk campaign—the last mentioned showing germless slides from College of Hawaii milk and germ-laden slides from milk casually obtained in the open market. Miss Gulick had specimens of germ colonies caught directly after a shower and at a dry time when dust was flying, both at Victoria and King streets, the difference being that of a dozen to a myriad.

Another booth shows two convalescent little children with their nurse, amidst the comforts that the settlement provides for suffering babies.

Mr. Carter has a graphic exhibit of the destructiveness of tuberculosis, which shows the many ways in which the disease is spread. At the entrance is an electric bulb flashing every ten seconds to show how often a baby dies, with the inscriptions beneath: "360 babies die every hour."

"8640 every day."

"3,153,600 every year."

"And one-half of these deaths are preventable."

The Public Welfare Exhibit is free to all, and every intelligent citizen ought to see it.

Tonight the children of the city kindergartens will give an entertainment, which is bound to be a treat to everybody who sees it. Judge W. L. Whitney will deal with the topic, "The Juvenile" at the conference for the day.

I Am Willing To Prove I Can Cure You

To That End I Am Giving Away \$10,000
Worth of Medicine

In order to show beyond all doubt that I am in possession of a medicine that will cure kidney trouble, bladder trouble or rheumatism, I will this year give away ten thousand dollars' worth of this medicine, and anyone suffering from these diseases can get a box of it absolutely free. All that is necessary is to send me your address.

I don't mean that you are to use a part of it or all of it and pay me if cured. I mean that I will send you a box of this medicine absolutely free of charge, a gift from me to the Urlic Acid sufferers of the world, so I can show them where and how they may be cured. I will not expect payment for this free medicine, nor would I accept it now or later if you sent it to me in the real meaning of the word.

For twenty-five years—a quarter of a century—I have been trying to convince the public that I have something genuine, something better than others have for the cure of kidney trouble, chronic rheumatism, for stammering, kidney headache, for annoying calls to urinate. But it is hard to convince people—they try a few things unsuccessfully and give up all hope and refuse to listen to anyone thereafter. Happily, I am in a position now to demonstrate to the world that I have a medicine that cures these diseases. I don't ask them to spend any money to find out I don't ask them to believe me, nor even to take the word of reliable people, but all I ask is that they allow me to send them the medicine at my own cost. That is surely fair.

To this end I have set aside ten thousand dollars, which will be used to compound my medicine. Much of it is ready now to be sent out, all of it fresh and standard. There will be enough for all sufferers, though there be thousands of them. And anyone who needs it can get some of it free. But in order that I shall know that you have a disease for which this medicine is intended, I ask you to send me some of your leading symptoms. If you have any of the symptoms in the list printed here you need my medicine and if you will write me I will gladly send you a box of it free with full directions for your use. Look the symptoms over, see which symptoms you have, then write me about as follows: "Dear Dr. I notice symptoms number—here put down the numbers, give your age, full address, and send it to me. My address is Dr. T. Frank Lynott, 750 Octagonal Bldg., Chicago, Ill."

The ten thousand dollars I am spending for the compounding of my medicine is only a part of the money I am devoting to this cause, for the package of medicine I send you will be fully prepaid at my expense. From any standpoint you view it, YOU know no expense or obligation. Just tell others who you know are suffering who sent you the medicine that cured you.

I am promising to give away ten thousand dollars' worth of medicine, and I will do that; I am promising to send any sufferer who writes me a box of this medicine and full directions free of charge, and I will do that.



DR. T. FRANK LYNOTT
who is giving away \$10,000 worth of medicine.

I can say further that this medicine has been watched for according to law as compounding in every detail with all requirements. It will stop rheumatism, it will stop pain and backache, it will stop the frequent desire to urinate, it will heal sores and strengthen. You will be better in every way for having taken it. There is not an ingredient that can injure, not one but will benefit. All that I ask is that you use it yourself so that you may be personally convinced.

Coming to the large number of requests, I have had ten thousand more copies of my medical book printed. This book is new and up to date and contains complete descriptions, symptoms, cures, effects and cures of kidney, bladder and rheumatic diseases. All who write for the free medicine will be sent a copy of this grand illustrated medical book—the largest ever written on these diseases for free and general distribution.

If you need medicine such as I have, if you are anxious to be cured and don't want to spend any money, DR. LYNOTT for cures, write me. Read the symptoms over, and let me hear from you today.

These Are the Symptoms:

- 1-Pain in the back.
- 2-Frequent desire to urinate.
- 3-Burning or obstruction of urine.
- 4-Pain or soreness in the bladder.
- 5-Private trouble.
- 6-Itch or pain in the stomach.
- 7-Greenish or dirty, watery, distended.
- 8-Pain or soreness under right ribs.
- 9-Swelling in any part of the body.
- 10-Constipation or liver trouble.
- 11-Pain or soreness under the heart.
- 12-Pain in the hip joint.
- 13-Pain in the neck or head.
- 14-Pain or soreness in the kidneys.
- 15-Pain or swelling of the joints.
- 16-Pain or swelling of the muscles.
- 17-Pain and soreness in nerves.
- 18-Acute or chronic rheumatism.

Crushed Rock

The advantage to be gained in using our crushed rock is obvious to every worker in stone. It has necessary resistance, packs well and will not work up. We can fill your order for it as well as for coral and soil for filling.

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Pure Hawaiian

Pineapple Juice

Contains all the delicate flavor and medicinal qualities of the ripe pineapple.

DELICIOUS as a thirst quenching beverage;
INCOMPARABLE when served with luncheons.

For the home we have it in cases of 12 quarts and 24 pints.

TRY THOMAS' SLICED PINEAPPLE IN TINS.

You will like it better than the ripe fruit.

Henry May & Co., LIMITED

THE LEADING GROCERS.

TELEPHONE 1271.

TELEPHONE 1271.

THORO SOAP

LEADS TO SOFT WHITE SKIN.

DO YOU WANT IT?

Made from a combination of powdered olive oil soap and corn meal. It renders the skin soft and smooth as velvet.

SMALL TINS 25c
5-lb. TINS \$1.00
NICKLE HOLDERS \$1.00

If bought with the \$1.00 size of Thoro, holders will be sold for 50 cents.

Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd

FORT AND HOTEL STREETS.

THE REXALL STORE